

The Washington Times

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Monroe Doctrine Distortions.

American as Well as European Opinion Sometimes Fails to Appreciate That Doctrine's Logic.

We are tempted to show a little irritation now and then at Europe's imperfect and grudging recognition of the Monroe Doctrine. We resent the failure of European opinion to catch its true spirit, to grasp its full meaning.

In Berlin the other day a certain General Bobuslawski was quoted as vehemently indorsing the opinion, credited to Prince Bismarck, that the Monroe Doctrine was a "piece of impudence." So extravagant an onslaught on the contention gravely launched by Adams and Monroe with the approval of Caning—a contention which has stood unshaken the tests of eighty years—moves us to merriment rather than to indignation.

But beneath the extravagances of such criticism we cannot but recognize the universal note of European skepticism, of European inability to accept or comprehend the dogma through which the United States asserts a virtual suzerainty over the Western world.

We may be pained at European obtuseness and European obstinacy, but do we not give Europe occasionally some ground for wondering whether we ourselves have completely mastered the theory and the implications of the Monroe Doctrine?

Only a few days ago a distinguished naval officer, famous as a historian and a war board strategist, Capt. A. T. Mahan, expressed in the "Philadelphia Press" some views on the Venezuelan entanglement almost calculated to persuade the doubting foreign critic that even here in America the Monroe Doctrine still lacks an authoritative and logical definition—still figures as a glittering and undeveloped ideal.

Captain Mahan's statements only illustrate the apparent reluctance of American statesmen and publicists to face the logic of the Monroe dogma. For though the navy's foremost historian admits at the outset that the Doctrine "holds within itself the principle of growth" and must adapt itself to new contingencies, and though he contends that it can deal—and must deal—with European encroachments in the two Americas, "whether they come by colonization or through South American republics becoming dependent upon Europe through debts or financial obligations," he still halts at recognizing the inevitable conclusion that in all controversies between America and Europe the United States must be prepared to assume the role of final arbiter.

Hague Court or no Hague Court, this country must retain in the settlement of all such issues the right of last review. For it is bound by the letter and spirit of the Monroe Doctrine to contest—perhaps to nullify—any judgment against an American State to collect which would involve either alienation of territory or abridgment of sovereignty.

But says Captain Mahan with oracular gravity: "Independence implies the idea of responsibility; therefore we cannot relieve these South American countries of international responsibility."

Nothing can be plainer than that the Monroe Doctrine does limit the international responsibility of the South American republics, inasmuch as it denies them the right to use any portion of their territorial assets to pay their debts. They become, one and all, so far as European creditors are concerned, wards of the United States. Their international responsibility is proved a fiction so soon as they try to dispose of territory to Europe, or Europe attempts to seize territory in satisfaction of debt.

There is too great a tendency in this country to make a fetish and a mystery of the Monroe Doctrine. Why not calmly analyze it and trace it out in all its logical developments?

It will do us no harm to say not alone what Monroe meant, but what we mean. And if we tell Europe frankly to just what lengths we intend to carry our gloss on the original reading of 1823 there will be at least a better understanding abroad of our purposes and a fairer prospect of the ultimate legitimization of the Monroe Doctrine as a principle of international law.

Trade and the Flag.

A Wave of Prosperity Rolling Out From the United States to All Its Insular Dependencies.

Our overseas possessions have no cause to complain that Uncle Sam is penurious. He is their best customer, and he generously buys of them considerably more than he sells.

According to the Treasury's statement, we are purchasing from Porto Rico, Hawaii, the Philippines, and Alaska about \$60,000,000 a year in sugar, tobacco, Manila hemp, and salmon. On the other hand, we are selling to these non-contiguous Territories about \$40,000,000 in cotton cloths, iron and steel manufactures, breadstuffs, boots and shoes, and provisions.

That is, our colonial dependencies, in their trade with the mother land, sell about \$3 in values for every \$2 they buy. An individual merchant or farmer who did this would be regarded as doing good business. He would have a handsome balance to put into his bank or pocket at the end of the year.

And this is all right. We are glad to see our outlying Territories prosper. We are taking from them what we need and cannot easily produce, and we are sending to them things which they do not have and we ourselves make in abundance. The hoisting of the flag over Porto Rico, the Philippines, Hawaii, and Alaska may or may not be a good thing for us; it is surely a good thing for them. It is opening to them wide the doors of the best market in the world—the market of the thriftiest people, the best purchasers.

Our colonial brethren seem to know this and appreciate it. Their trade with us is already large, and, what is more, it is swiftly increasing. Trade may not follow all flags, but it certainly has a way of springing up like magic beneath the sheltering folds of the Stars and Stripes.

THE TIMES A TRUTH-TELLER.

To the Editor of The Times:

Sir: A week or two ago I wrote asking you to stop delivering The Times. Since then I have seen in The Times abundant evidence of courageous truth-telling in affairs connected with the Government, and such a virtue in a Washington newspaper calls for all encouragement and approbation. Please to continue leaving the paper at my house, therefore as long as you continue a policy which must be gratifying to honest Republicans and Democrats, and to men of every party.

I am, yours truly,
W. A. CROFFUT.
Washington, Dec. 30, 1902.

Lasting Consequences.

Cora—Are those dangerous microbes that are found in kisses?
Her Maiden Aunt—Yes, my dear, when they prove to be the germs of matrimony.—New York Sun.

What Troubled the Bull.

As it was apparently suffering from indigestion, a bullock was slaughtered near Spalding, England, when its illness was found to have been caused by a tennis ball it had swallowed.—Boston Globe.

THE REORGANIZATION OF THE MILITIA, I—THE BREAKDOWN OF THE OLD SYSTEM.

By Brig. Gen. W. H. CARTER, U. S. A.

A T brief intervals ever since the passage of the act of 1792, which established the old and very defective militia system, efforts have been made to secure legislation with a view to making our citizen soldiery efficient. For considerably more than half a century the militia system was typified in the periodical jollification known as "muster day." The pen and sword pictures of these marvelous military occasions amused the average citizen, but developed more serious thoughts in the minds of public men.

At a very early period it was discovered that the old militia laws were productive of such incongruous material that little or no dependence could be placed upon such organizations for serious service, yet this was the system by which the authors of the Constitution expected to quell insurrection and repel invasion. The refusal of several States to obey the call for the militia in the war of 1812 caused serious men to pause and consider whether we were not building our hopes of liberty on foundations of sand.

To trace the controversies which have arisen over the use of militia, as authorized by the Constitution, would necessitate volumes. Suffice it to say, that, notwithstanding its continued failure to meet the legitimate expectations of patriotic men who desired and hoped that the constitutional bulwark of our liberties might be made effective, Congress and the States have never, in the past, been able to agree upon a harmonious scheme of reorganization. In the beginning of our national existence it was but natural that the States should develop an aggressive jealousy regarding their

rights to control the militia system. Yet all reasonable men recognize that the Revolution was near to failure on more than one occasion because of ineffective militia.

The organization of the "Continental" for that war marked for all time the kind of citizen soldiery upon which the Republic should base its military system for war. The experience of the Revolution was what dictated the assembling of the board composed of Washington, Knox and Hamilton, in Philadelphia, in 1793, to select officers for the force to be raised for the impending war with France. It was intended to be a force of United States volunteers such as was raised three years ago for service in the Philippines.

No one now contends that in calling forth the militia the President is limited in any way by State lines. Nevertheless, there is so serious a question as to the interpretation of the Constitution regarding the use of militia to repel invasion, that it is unlikely that any war will ever be entered upon without immediate action by Congress in the shape of legislation authorizing volunteers.

The marked distinction between "militia" and "volunteer" armies is that the former may not be used beyond the limits of our borders while the latter are in every sense identical with regulars so far as liability to service is concerned. This is a serious matter in case of invasion, for, as a military problem, it might be the easier repelled by crossing the border and attacking immediately, instead of allowing the enemy to complete his organization and select his points of attack on our frontiers, which, under such conditions, would have to be guarded throughout.

In the Public Eye.

Regarding Zola's private life Frederic Rolfe says in the "Deutsche Review": "Zola much preferred living in his country home, and only returned reluctantly to Paris to spend the winter months. At Medan, where he loved to be, his house consisted of a square tower, at whose foot nestled a small dwelling house. He worked there in a very high and large room. His splendid house in the Rue de Bruxelles, where he died, was furnished in such a way that the visitor could not help being struck with the fact that Zola, since becoming one of the wealthiest 'pashas' of literature, had known how to use to advantage the experience of an old decorator and upholsterer."

Prof. Wood, of Johns Hopkins University, has made a screen which does not admit heat rays and bars all light rays except the ultra-violet. For thirty years scientists have sought such a screen.

On February 20 Pope Leo XIII will celebrate his Pontifical silver jubilee. It is proposed by the international committee having in charge the celebration that each Roman Catholic family, par-

ON A QUIET NIGHT.

Waiting world and silent sky;
Mystery that shames deceit;
Earth and heav'n are at His feet,
Shall we worship, you and I?

Stars are lifting candles high—
God's high mass they celebrate
At His altar, souls elate,
Let us linger, you and I.

Shall we laugh, the echoes try
In a world too still for speech?
Nay, but hark, each hand in each,
Breathless listen, you and I.

When the silent God is nigh,
Have we need of songs to praise,
Words to pray? Our hearts we raise
For a blessing, you and I.
—Maude Louise Ray, in Boston Transcript.

Unconsidered Trifles

Making Himself Clear.
She—Do you know that lady in the far corner?
He—In a way, I have a listening acquaintance with her.
"I don't believe I understand you, sir."
"She is my wife."—The Smart Set.

Scott's Failure.
Scott was reading the rough draft of "Ivanhoe" to his friends.
"Yes," they assented, "the writing may be fine, but before writing it did you work in a factory, tramp as a hobo, or shovel coal?"
Crushed by his negligence in procuring material the unhappy author hid himself behind the nom de plume of Waverley.—New York Sun.

The New Crop.
"Your Majesty!" remarked the Imp, saluting.
"Well, what is it?" asked his Satanic Badness.
"The new consignment of paving blocks has arrived from earth. Where shall we put them?"—Cincinnati Commercial Tribune.

IN THE COURTS AND CAPITALS OF THE OLD WORLD

Son of Crown Princess of Saxony Would Be Possible Heir to Throne Despite Divorce—Another Minor Sovereign of Germany in Similar Case Was Compelled to Yield—Emperor William Receives Catholic Petition in England—Lord Kitchener's Lack of Ceremony.

Would Take Child From Mother.

In order to understand the importance that the royal house of Saxony attaches to securing possession of the child to which the fugitive crown princess is to give birth in the spring, it must be thoroughly understood that, if a boy, it will be in the immediate line of succession to the throne of Saxony. No matter whether the Saxon tribunals pronounce a divorce against the crown princess, and no matter how much she may deny that the crown prince is the father of the child, it will, nevertheless, in the eyes of the law, remain a full-fledged scion of the reigning house of Saxony, and a prince or princess of the blood, since it will be impossible to prove that the crown prince is not the father.

The crown prince has two younger brothers, one Prince John George of Saxony, who is a very nice fellow, but whose union to Duchess Isabella of Wurttemberg has remained childless, while the other brother is Prince Maximilian, who in spite of the opposition of his father and of his uncle, the late King, abandoned the army for the church, and entered the Roman Catholic priesthood. There was a third brother, Prince Albert, but he was killed a couple of years ago through a carriage accident caused by a drunken freak of Prince Michael of Braganza. He was unmarried.

Grave Dynastic Interests Involved.

The crown prince has three little boys, the eldest of whom, George, is just ten years of age. But they are, none of them, strong, and thus it is quite within the bounds of possibility that the child to be born to the crown princess a couple of months hence, if a boy, may become the legitimate heir to the throne of Saxony. Were, however, the boy to become King, doubts would always prevail as to whether he was really the son of the crown prince, and this uncertainty would inevitably weaken the prestige of the Saxon throne, and its hold upon the loyalty and allegiance of the Saxon people.

From this it will be seen that there are grave dynastic interests at stake, and that the action of the Saxon court in taking steps to secure possession of the crown princess' child on its birth is not prompted by mere animosity against her, but by political considerations.

A Similar Case.

Under any circumstances the life of the unfortunate child will be a pitiable one, and the best that can be hoped for is that its lot may be similar to those of a prince and princess of another of the minor sovereign houses of Germany.

In that case a reigning grand duke, having become convinced of his wife's faithlessness, separated from her and banished her from his dominions. Her two youngest children were, according to her own confession, and to his belief, the

offspring of her chamberlain. But, as there was nevertheless in the eyes of the law a possibility of their being his progeny, he was forced to concede to them the rank of a prince and princess of his house. He would not, however, see them or hold any intercourse with them, and they were brought up in a remote chateau as members of the royal family, it is true, but were never allowed to appear at court, or even in the capital of the grand duchy, branded, in one word, by the grand duke with the stigma of a suspected, but not proved, illegitimacy.

Love Story Intervenes.

The crown prince of one of the great empires of the Old World, while traveling by post chaise to Stuttgart to become officially betrothed to the Princess of Wurttemberg, who had been selected as the most suitable consort for him—by mere chance made the acquaintance of the exiled prince and princess—fell so deeply in love with the latter that he informed his father and the latter's government that they must break off the match with the Princess of Wurttemberg, as he had determined to wed no other but the royal maiden of his choice.

Very reluctantly his demands were complied with by his father, and an official offer made to the grand duke for the hand of the "Princess Cinderella," as she was called. The grand duke was immensely flattered by the prospect of a matrimonial alliance between his family and the reigning house of so great an empire, and readily gave his consent, and then for the first time summoned the princess and her brother to his court, and for the first time made their acquaintance.

Were Finally Rescued.

They appeared there perfect strangers to him, to the members of his family, to the dignitaries of his court, and of the state, and it was as crown princess-elect—that is to say as the betrothed of a future emperor—that Princess Cinderella, a very lovely girl, received the public acknowledgment of the grand duke that she was his daughter, and his first paternal embrace.

The princess, however, never forgot nor forgave the treatment to which she and her brother had been subjected in their youth, and one of the first concessions which she obtained from her husband's father was that he should give her brother a commission in his army, and the opportunity of making his home and his career in the land of her adoption. There is such an element of romance in all this that I often wonder why it has never furnished the theme of any play or even of any novel.

English Force Advice on William II.

In spite of the efforts to maintain secrecy with regard to the affair, the fact has come to light that during the

stay of Emperor William at Sandringham, and without the knowledge of his uncle and host, King Edward, a petition was handed to him bearing the signatures of all the leading Roman Catholic peers of the British realm, headed by the Duke of Norfolk, requesting him to repeal the decree of 1875, which dissolved in the Kingdom of Prussia all the monastic orders, save those who devote their activity to the nursing of the sick, and urging the Emperor to permit the return to his dominions of all religious orders, including the Jesuits, without let or hindrance.

The Emperor received the petition with signs of manifest displeasure, realizing the impropriety of its presentation, and contented himself with declaring that every concession that the Prussian government could make had been granted in 1887, when a certain limited number of religious orders expelled in 1875 were authorized to return to the kingdom. King Edward, when he learned about the matter, was furious, and I hear that two Roman Catholic members of his household, who are stated to have been concerned in the affair either directly or indirectly, are in the very blackest of his books, and likely to be deprived ere long of their offices.

"Unwarrantable Interference."

Emperor William seems to have regarded the petition as a wholly unwarrantable interference by foreign legislators in the affairs of his kingdom. Moreover, even if the petition had been signed by German instead of English nobles and had been presented at a proper time and place, it would have been ill-advised just at the present moment when the Kaiser is devoting all his energies to uniting the various Protestant sects of his dominions into one German national Protestant Church.

Lord Kitchener Upsets Plans.

Lord Kitchener's arrival at Delhi was like his departure from England, without fuss. It may be remembered that when he quitted London to assume his duties of British commander-in-chief in India, he left under the name of "Mr. Cook," with the object of avoiding any of those popular demonstrations or ceremonial send-offs which he abhors. He reached Delhi fully twelve hours before the appointed time, and all the elaborate preparations which had been made to receive him with great pomp and distinction were frustrated. There was no one at the railroad station to meet him. So he quietly lit a cigar, stepped into a second rate tica gharry, or hack, drove off to his quarters and was actually established there before either the military and civil dignitaries, or even the very members of his staff realized that the great "Lord of War" was among them.
MARQUISE DE FONTENAY.

Current Political Talk.

Kilkenny Feline Exhibition.

The "Lily Whites" and the "Black and Tans" of North Carolina, who are just now engaged in a Kilkenny feline exhibition for supremacy in the Old North State, are each endeavoring to figure out an advantage in the President's appointment of W. D. Crum, the negro physician, as collector of the port of Charleston. The manner in which the appointment of a colored brother to a coveted position in South Carolina can affect the situation in North Carolina is reckoned after this manner. As for the "Lily Whites," they calculate that in the appointment of Crum the President has thrown a sop at the "Black and Tans" which will indicate that he does not propose to recognize any color line, and will leave him free to turn down Postmaster Vick at Wilson without causing the criticism to be made that he is discriminating in favor of either faction.

On the other hand the "Black and Tans" profess to believe that his action indicates that henceforth the President intends to ignore the "Lily Whites," and that the nomination of Crum is a forerunner of the reappointment of Vick and a rebuke to Senator Pritchard's new organization.

Conditions Quite Different.

However, the conditions governing in the two Carolinas with regard to the distribution of Federal pie are quite different. The "Lily Whites" are not a potent factor in South Carolina, despite the combined efforts of Senator Mc Laurin and Mr. Capers, while in North Carolina with Senator Pritchard as their leader they present at least a respectable organization, so that the President could with propriety appoint a negro to office even in crisscrossed Charleston, where he could not with a similar degree of caution name a colored man for even a more inconspicuous position in the little city of Wilson. As a matter of fact, it is not likely the nomination of Dr. Crum will have any effect upon the President's action in the North Carolina cases, which are apparently no nearer a settlement than they were a month ago.

New Difficulties to Conquer.

Senator Scott not having sufficient trouble with the West Virginia situation to wholly distract his mind from the pleasures of life, has gone over the Blue Ridge border into old Virginia in search of new difficulties to conquer. He has undertaken the contract of not only delivering the West Virginia delegates to President Roosevelt in the next national convention, but those from the Old Dominion as well, and in return is constituted the consulting agent when there are federal appointments to fill in that State, because of the fact that Virginia has no one in the dominant party accredited to Washington who is in a position to look after these matters.

A Regular Mascagni Time.

Just now the West Virginia solon is having a regular Mascagni time in adjusting the matter of several appointments to the satisfaction of all concerned. The President stands ready not only to ignore the Virginia Republican

organization, but to give it a direct slap in the face in the matter of several nominations now soon to be made. It would require but one act of this kind to cause the organization to reverse its trolley and carry its delegates in the opposite direction. The Virginia Republican organization is a white man's organization, although the issue has never been as pronounced as it is in North Carolina and Alabama, and the Booker Washington dinner and other pro-negro actions on the part of the President have not met with the unqualified approval of the Virginia Republicans, although they have said nothing openly.

Loyalty Could be Greater.

Nevertheless, it is a well-known fact that their loyalty to the President could be greater than it is, and it might be lost altogether by a few unsatisfactory appointments. Consequently Senator Scott has both hands and all his pockets full of trouble in adjusting matters and a threatened revolt against the Administration in case the organization is not allowed to dictate appointments. The Norfolk collectorship and the collectorship of internal revenue for the eastern district, are two of the cases in point, and upon which the Senator is endeavoring to act as arbitrator for the purpose of effecting an amicable adjustment, in order that he may be able to fulfill his contract to deliver those elusive delegates from the Old Dominion.

Fairbanks at Sea.

If the Statehood bill ever comes to a vote in the Senate, the Hon. Charles W. Fairbanks will have an opportunity of deciding just how brilliant a jewel consistency is, in his opinion. The Hon. Matthew S. Quay proposes to place the Indiana Senator to the test, and it is in this connection the attenuated Hoosier statesman finds himself bounded on the north by his satanic majesty and on the south by the bounding billows of the bottomless sea, with no chance to dodge east or west.

When the Republican national convention was held in Philadelphia, Senator Fairbanks was a member of the committee on resolutions which reported the Statehood plank favoring the admission of Oklahoma, New Mexico and Arizona as separate States.

Report Looked Harmless.

Senator Fairbanks approved and signed the report. It looked harmless then, as does many another convention plank when read from the rostrum. But now the senior Senator from Indiana finds that his youthful colleague, the chairman of the Committee on Territories, is quite averse to the admission of New Mexico and Arizona and depends upon him for assistance in defeating the "ominous" Statehood bill. There is no way of retreat for Senator Fairbanks—he either must or must not. In order to assist Senator Beveridge he must repudiate his action at the convention and then witness the unpleasant spectacle of Senator Quay flaunting it in his face in the Senate, and be asked for definition of consistency. When last heard from upon the subject Senator Fairbanks was diligently searching for a way out of the difficulty, but found all avenues closed.

GERMANY AND MONROE DOCTRINE.

Utterances of Its Newspapers Inconsistent With Its Recent Course.

One would much rather have the views on vexed questions of international law of a German professor in a university than of an anonymous German publicist in a German newspaper. Not that the professional view would be infallible. Prussia is so new as an imperial power and the questions which are not strictly European are so outside the ken of the common German publicist that, when he transcends the limits of the "European concert" on which he is as likely as another to speak with authority, even the Prussian professor of international law has his limitations.

As to the anonymous publicist of the German journals, one never looks in the first place to such guarantees of good faith as the authority of his journal or the intrinsic force of his argument may supply. So funny is the relation in Germany of public opinion to official action that one looks in the first place for his "inspiration," whether it be "official" or only of the "group" which he represents. When we are reading the "London Times" or the "Paris Temps" on a question of international law, we know where, in our own slang, we are "at." Not so when we are reading the "Vossische Zeitung."

The "Vossische Zeitung" and a good part of the Prussian press have been delivering themselves of late to wonderful considerations upon the Monroe Doctrine. The paper we have named ob-

serves that "Germany has never recognized the Monroe Doctrine and probably never will." Our writers are of opinion that this statement, whatever German authority there may be for it. The question it raises is in the first instance, not for the United States, but for Germany's present ally Great Britain has repeatedly, in various ways, recognized the Monroe Doctrine, and it is understood in this country that the public opinion of Great Britain recognizes it today as a doctrine most useful for her and a guarantee of her American possessions as well as of the "peace and safety" of the United States.

Leaving Germany and Great Britain to settle this point between themselves, as a preliminary to their further harmonious action in the Spanish Mr., all that we have at the moment to say is that Germany very distinctly and explicitly recognized the Monroe Doctrine when, a year ago, she consulted our State Department about her program for the collection of claims of her "nationals" in Venezuela and receive our assurance that there was nothing in her program, if she only adhered to it, which we should resent as an infringement of the doctrine the maintenance of which we more than ever consider essential to our peace and safety. The occasion is not suitable for a Prussian organ to go raising academic questions about the Monroe Doctrine.—New York Times.

THE YOUNGEST DRUMMER BOY.

To the Editor of The Times:

Sir: Though seeing so many of my young comrade drummer boys claim to be the youngest soldier, I have said nothing. Now C. F. Harder, of Danville, Pa., comes to the front as the youngest one. He enlisted at ten years, six months. I will state that I was born in Newark, N. J., November 9, 1853. I enlisted in Company D, Fifty-eighth Pennsylvania Volunteers as a drummer the 16th day of October, 1862, and was discharged the 24th of October, 1865, at Lynchburg, Va. The first captain's name was Robert C. Redmond and the next captain's name was N. R. Bunker.

I enlisted again on January 22, 1866, in the Third Battalion, Twelfth United States Infantry, afterward the Thirtieth United States Infantry, and was discharged January 22, 1869. Again enlisted in Company I, Fourth United States Infantry, at Fort Sanders, Wyoming Territory, October 16, 1869, and was discharged July 12, 1873, on account of disability. So you see that C. F. Harder is still a little short by his own account. I may be on the rolls in the adjutant general's office as older, but I had a stepfather who

was in Company D, Fifty-eighth Pennsylvania Volunteers, at the same time I was in Company D, and he gave me to wrong.

Col. Cecil Clay, now chief clerk of the Department of Justice, was colonel of the Fifty-eighth Pennsylvania at that time I was a drummer in it.

I am, very respectfully, yours,
BERNARD BRADY.
Alexandria, Va., Jan. 4, 1903.

MR. INGALLS' CHIROGRAPHY.

President Ingalls of the Big Four Railroad, writes an execrable hand, and a farmer living near Springfield, Ohio, is glad of it. One day Mr. Ingalls was riding over a division of the road and came within smelling distance of a particularly emphatic hog pen owned by the farmer. Next day he wrote an autograph letter to the agriculturist, complaining of the hog pen. The farmer could not read a word of it and showed the missive to a Big Four agent. The latter could not make anything out of it, either, but said it looked like the masses sometimes issued by President Ingalls. This was a suggestion to the farmer, who declares that he made several trips on the road using the illegible scribble as a pass before conductors discovered that it was a protest instead.—New York Tribune.